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51	US 5817391	USP	19981006	

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5834119 A
TITLE: Filament cross-sections

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BSPR:

Velour fabrics can be produced by several processes, including knitting and weaving, but all have the characteristic that they comprise cut fibers that stand on end. The cut fibers are typically short, 0.06 to 0.25 inches (1.5 to 7 mm) and are held upright from the backing fibers. Velours are frequently used in home upholstery, automotive upholstery and apparel applications.

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57	US 5741336		USP	19980421	8
	US 5733656		USP	19980331	13
59	US 5711878		USP	19980127	

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5733656 A

TITLE: Polyester filament yarn and process for producing same, and fabric thereof and process for producing same

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DEPR:

It is preferable that the fins separated from the core are not broken and form free protruding fiber ends only to a minimum extent. Namely, very limited number of free protruding fiber ends may be present in the woven or knitted fabric, which are incidentally formed in the step of filament formation or weaving or knitting. But, it must be avoided in the invention to purposely form fluffs, i.e., free protruding fiber ends by employing a physical means such as a high-pressure air blowing nozzle as described in, for example, JP-A 1-12487.

DEPR:

The separation of the fins from the core by an alkali treatment is further advantageous in that the formation of free protruding fiber ends is minimized and thus the treated fabric has a uniform appearance. This is in sharp contrast to the conventional bulky fabrics produced from filaments to which bulkiness has been imparted by a physical means causing a large energy transfer, such as a fluid blow treatment comprising blowing a compressed air against the filament, and which have inevitably formed free protruding fiber ends and fibrillated fins. The conventional bulky fabrics have a spun yarn-like appearance and a poor uniformity.

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62	US 5647959	USP:19970715	15		
63	US 5644988	USP:19970708	10		
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65	US 5617902	USP:19970408	8		
66	US 5611831	USP:19970318	19		
	US 5609935	USP:19970311	11		
68	US 5597629	USP:19970128			

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5609935 A
TITLE: Fur-like piled fabric and method for production thereof

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BSPR:

Japanese Patent Publication No. 64,536/1988 discloses a pile fabric that exhibits a pile fiber length distribution in which under-fur fibers form a uniform length in the lengths of hairs raised from the ground construction. That technique forms a further improvement over the method disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 61,741/1982. Similar to the technique disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 61,741/1982, that technique relies for conversion into a cut pile fabric on the severance of pile fibers and, therefore, has the disadvantage that the cut ends of the under-fur fibers are blunt ends resembling nail heads, the raised piles are liable to be entwined, and the pile fabric is not satisfactory with regard to surface touch or appearance.

DEPR:

The fibers as starting material for the guard hair fibers are limited-length fibers having the opposite ends tapered sharply from the beginning. The fibers forming the under-fur fibers are limited-length fibers that are crimped and have been shortened and, at the same time, tapered sharply at the leading ends thereof by the action of an alkali treating agent having the viscosity specifically adjusted to a magnitude in the range of from 100 to 500 poises. These two species of fibers are raised in two states; the fibers are raised on the opposite end sides in one state and they are raised on one end side and substantially buried on the other end side in the other state. Owing to this structure, the pile fabric is covered with guard hair fibers having the leading ends thereof wholly tapered sharply and under-fur fibers possessing crimps, rising to a uniform length from the ground construction, and having the leading ends tapered by the specific treatment. The expression "limited-length fibers for guard hair fibers having tapered opposite ends from the beginning or acquiring tapered ends by the specific treatment" as used herein means those

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1	US 2002002	US-	20020228	26		
2	US 3971194	US-	3971194	4		

US-PAT-NO: 3971194

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3971194 A

TITLE: Separable double ply saddle pad

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Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

A multi-ply pad is provided for disposition between the back of a domestic animal such as a horse and a saddle placed upon the horse's back. The pad includes a first lower ply having a flexible backing layer with a dense fibrous pile layer carried by the undersurface of the backing layer. The pile layer may be termed a fiber-on-end pile layer. The first and second layers include corresponding spaced peripheral portions and coacting fastener structure is provided on the corresponding spaced peripheral portions releasably securing the latter together with the upper and lower plies being free of direct connection with each other, independent of the fastening structure, for at least limited relative shifting of the plies of the pad in the areas thereof spaced from the fastening structure. In addition, the coating fastener structure carried by the corresponding spaced peripheral portions of the upper and lower plies of the pad include structure operative to allow releasable securement of the corresponding spaced peripheral portions together in at least slightly relatively shifted registered positions.

Detailed Description Text - DETX (3):

From FIG. 3 of the drawings it may be seen that the saddle pad 10 includes a first lower ply referred to in general by the reference numeral 12 and that the lower ply 12 is generally rectangular in configuration including four corner portions 14. The ply 12 includes a flexible backing layer 16 and a fibrous pile layer 18 carried by the undersurface of the backing layer 16. The pile layer 18 may be said to comprise a fiber-on-end pile layer. For example, the first lower ply 12 may comprise a panel of "Kodel" or other similar panel.